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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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NO CHINESE CAN ENTER

Important Decision By the
Supreme Court.

SAYS HAS NOT JURISDICTION

Chief Justice Dissents—Opinion
Sustains the One Federal Of-
ficer Here, Resolution, Effect

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

December Term, 1898.

In the matter of the petition of Wong
Tuck, Ah Muk, See Yan, Ah King, Hie
Poo and wife, Ah See, Kai Lin, Chun
Yee (a woman), and her daughter, Lok
Sain, Ah In and wife, Ah Tai, alias Ah
Fai, Chew Sing, Ah See (a woman), E.
Pong, Chun Yit Mung, Ah Kong, and Lum
Tuck Chang, for a writ of habeas cor-
pus.

In the matter of the petition of Luke
Kru, Ma Nin, Ma Sing, and Choy Foy for
a writ of habeas corpus.

In the matter of the petition of Leong
Chee, Cheong Yook, Yen Lin, Yen Cheong,
Yen Yick, Yen Moon, Yen Bow, and Lu
See, for a writ of habeas corpus.

ORIGINAL.

Submitted December 2, 1898. Decided Janu-
ary 6, 1899.

Judge, C. J., Whiting, J., and Circuit Judge
Ferry, in place of Chief Justice, absent.

Every sovereign nation has the inherent
right to deny to aliens the privilege of
entering its territory and even to expel
them therefrom.

It is also the right of every independ-
ent state to prescribe the conditions upon
which it will admit aliens into its ter-
ritory and further to revoke at will a per-
mission or license already granted to an
alien to enter, and this, too, without
notice to such alien of its intention to
thus revoke the license.

The Joint Resolution passed by the
Congress of the United States on July 6,
1898, relating to the Annexation of the
Hawaiian Islands, provided, inter alia, that
"there shall be no further immigration of
Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, ex-
cept upon such conditions as are now or
may hereafter be allowed by the laws of
the United States." Held, that by virtue of
this provision the United States laws
relating to the immigration and exclusion
of Chinese were extended to and put in
force in the Hawaiian Islands, and that
the Chinese, whether residing in this
country or not prior to July 7, 1898, to
whom permits to enter the Hawaiian Is-
lands were issued prior to said date by
the Hawaiian Government, are not ex-
cepted by the Resolution, from the opera-
tion of the United States laws relating to
immigration and exclusion of Chinese, and
are subject to the provisions thereof.

This Court is not a court of the United
States and has no jurisdiction in habeas
corpus proceedings or otherwise to set
aside the validity of the appointment of a
Federal officer or the extent of his powers
under Federal laws or the rights of persons
who claim to be illegally in such custody.

THE OPINION.

The record thus shows that some of the
petitioners resided in these islands prior
to July 7, 1898, and with the intention
of returning and possessing permits to re-
enter, issued prior to said date and that
the other of the petitioners have never
before resided in this country, but also
possess permits to enter, issued prior to
said date.

The main issue raised by the pleadings
is whether or not the laws of the United
States relating to the immigration and ex-
clusion of Chinese were extended to and
put in force in the Hawaiian Islands by
the Resolution passed by Congress on July
6, 1898, and signed by the President on
the day following, and otherwise called the
"Newlands Resolution."

Before entering upon the consideration
of the question of what it is that Congress
has enacted by that Resolution, we must
first determine what the Resolution is.

It is a fundamental principle that every
sovereign nation has the inherent right to
deny the aliens the privilege of entering
its territory and even to expel them there-
from. This principle has been recognized
and affirmed in clear and unmis-
takeable language by the Supreme Court
of the United States. Chae Chan Ping
vs. United States, 130 U. S. 581, 1889,
69, the Court said: "The power of the
Government to exclude foreigners from
the country whenever, in its judgment,
the public interests require such exclu-
sion, has been asserted in repeated in-
stances, and never denied by the execu-
tive or legislative departments, and is
undoubtedly a power which belongs to
every sovereign nation."

It is also the right of every independ-
ent state to prescribe the conditions upon
which it will admit aliens into its ter-
ritory and further to revoke at will a per-
mission or license already granted to an
alien to enter, and this, too, without
notice to such alien of its intention to
thus revoke the license. This is conceded
by all who took part in the argument in
this case.

Being possessed, then, of these ample
powers and knowing, as we must pre-
sume, that the laws of the United States
relating to the immigration and exclu-
sion of Chinese were extended to and
put in force in the Hawaiian Islands by
the Resolution passed by Congress on July
6, 1898, and signed by the President on
the day following, and otherwise called the
"Newlands Resolution," it is not surpris-
ing that the Hawaiian Government, not ex-
cepted by the Resolution, from the opera-
tion of the United States laws relating to
immigration and exclusion of Chinese, and
are subject to the provisions thereof.

The right of a nation to expel or de-
port foreigners, who have not been natu-
ralized or taken any steps toward be-
coming citizens of the country, rests upon
the same grounds, and is as absolute
and unquestioned as the right to prohibit
and prevent their entrance into the coun-
try.—Pong Yue Ting vs. United States,

A FAR-REACHING DECISION FOR A BIG SHOW

Chamber of Commerce to Look
Into the Matter.

SOME BENEFITS IN SIGHT

Would Attract Investors—Business
People Could Meet—A
Few Possibilities.

A couple of the Chas. T. Wilder let-
ters concerning the project for an Ha-
waiian-American Exposition in this
city the coming summer, will be re-
ferred to the Chamber of Commerce,
and that body will likely hold a meet-
ing during the week to consider them.
A number of prominent business men
spoken to on the subject yesterday
were not especially enthusiastic over
the enterprise, but all expressed will-
ingness to encourage the same and
the most conservative believed that it
could be made a success locally—that
is, the expenses could be met, if the
affair was properly managed, by the
gate receipts.

Joe B. Atherton, president of the
Chamber of Commerce, said that some
of the producers and exporters of the
States appeared to believe that Hawaii
was very far behind the time indus-
trially and commercially, whereas, the
leading concerns here have always
been apt and ready in search for im-
provements and markets to meet local
calls. Mr. Atherton believes that some
benefit would accrue to the men on the
Mainland who would show goods here.
In any event closer relations would be
established and perhaps better under-
standings reached. Naturally it is ex-
pected that in the future the trade with
the coast will increase. The president
of the Chamber of Commerce men-
tioned two things important in trade
that factors of the Mainland have for
years allowed island consumers to
import from England and Germany.

These are steam plows and galvanized
iron. Quite lately some galvanized iron
has been brought from the United
States and a plan is afoot, as men-
tioned in this paper a few weeks ago,
to have steam plows for the planta-
tions manufactured at Springfield, O.
Orders have been placed there by one
or more of the plantations. At the
same time steam plows to the value,
including freight, of \$70,000, have been
ordered from here within the past six
months.

It is the opinion of all who have
given expression in the premises that
the islands would be vastly benefited
by the proposed exposition. A good
many excursions would be brought
from all over the United States. The
travelers would be well repaid for their
expenses and at the same time they
would leave some money in the town
and at other places of the group. There
would be a few of the usual show
hangers, but the bulk of the visitors
would be persons of means and intelli-
gence. The showing that could be made
for the islands would be an impressive
one. Hawaiian exposition possibilities
are practically without limit. Every
island and every community would
contribute and the spirit of rivalry
would tend to produce some surpris-
ing results. Native products would be
seen that are unthought of in ordi-
nary considerations. The visitor would
go away mastered with the idea that
in Hawaii there was something be-
sides sugar and flowers and a volcano.
Rice and coffee and taro and all the
fruits and vegetables would have their
innings. To some of the visitors there
would doubtless come industrial sug-
gestion that followed out would bring
profit that had not been dreamed of by
home people. The arts and music and
the drama could be exploited. Old and
new Hawaii could be contrasted. There
might be games and presentation of
historical tableaux. All these things
would contribute to the attractiveness
that must exist to insure attendance
from throughout the group.

The building and the time for the
exposition are important matters. As
remarked before, it would be neces-
sary to erect a pavilion or palace and,
of course, it should be in a location
easy of access. It would be of frame
and not costly. The time hinted by
Mr. Wilder is early the coming sum-
mer. This is likely too soon, but the
affair cannot be put off till next year,
for it will not do to have the new
territory of Hawaii get the United
States into trouble by giving a 1900
exposition and making the Paris show
a failure. It is too soon after the ten-
sion incident to the war to do anything
of this sort, for the United States and
France are getting quite friendly again.
It is believed by those who have given
some thought to the subject that if
work begins at once the first Hawai-
ian exposition can be held in the fall
of this year. When that decision is
reached color schemes and plans for
temporary hotels will be in order.

Fifty Tins of Opium.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth made
the first good opium haul of the year
early last evening. The officer had for
some time been watching a stranger

named Gallagher, reported to have at
one time been a member of the crew
of the S. S. Australia. Chillingworth
caught Gallagher in a back street night
and found the baggage to be twenty-
five pounds of California opium. The
driver of the vehicle was one Costello,
who averred that he was engaged by
Gallagher on Hotel street and did not
know where the opium was coming
from or to what point it was to be
taken. Gallagher is in jail. Costello
was released on his own recognizance.
Bail for Gallagher was fixed at \$500.
He made no effort to secure it and
said last night that he did not care to
see an attorney. The officers state that
Gallagher was some time since arrest-
ed on Kauai while peddling opium and
fined \$250.

A New Corporation.

The Chas. M. Cooke Company, Ltd.,
has been incorporated, with a capital
of \$300,000 and with this membership:
Chas. M. Cooke, Anna C. Cooke, C. M.
Cooke, Jr., C. H. Cooke, A. Frank
Cooke, F. J. Lowrey and J. B. Atherton.
The company is to do a general
business in the way of handling realty
and stocks and is formed principally
to facilitate certain estate manage-
ment.

HONOLULU HARBOR.

(San Francisco Adv.)

PROPOSALS.—Construction
of wharves and excavation of
slips, etc., at coaling station,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—
Sealed proposals, in duplicate,
endorsed "Proposal for the con-
struction of wharves and the
excavation of slips in the har-
bor of Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands," will be received at the
Bureau of Equipment, Navy
Department, Washington, D. C.,
until 12 o'clock, noon, on Fri-
day, January 20, 1899, and pub-
licly opened immediately
thereafter, for the construction
of wharves and excavation of
slips, etc., at Honolulu, Hawai-
ian Islands. Plans, specifica-
tions and blank forms of pro-
posals will be forwarded upon
application to the bureau, where
further information may be ob-
tained. The right is reserved
to reject any or all bids and to
waive any defects. R. B. BRAD-
FORD, Chief of Bureau.

YOUNG MEN IN JAIL.

Strangers Accused of Selling Bad
Paper.

Two young men comparatively new
to Honolulu, are in detention at the
station house on a serious charge.
They are accused of being gross cheats
and the specification alleged is that
they have been getting money on
worthless checks. Three pieces of
paper are said to have been uttered by
the pair, all payable by Bishop & Co.,
who, however, do not carry the names
—H. F. Soper and N. P. Plunkett. The
victims represented or on the list in-
clude keepers of beach resorts, hack-
men and a Japanese merchant.
Plunkett came to town from a Ha-
waiian plantation a few weeks ago and
has figured as a sport. At the Orpheum
one night he tossed money on the stage
to the female impersonator. He has
been drinking a good deal right along.
H. F. Soper—not related to the Hon-
olulu Sopers—is a young doctor and
up to the time of his arrest had made
a good many friends around town. He
is a Californian. Dr. Soper is quite
boyish in appearance but was on the
staff of physicians at the main mili-
tary hospital on King street and at the
Buena Vista hospital.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

**A Successor to Senator Schmidt
to Be Chosen.**

It was decided by the Cabinet some
days ago to have a special election on
this island to fill the vacancy in the
Oahu Senatorial delegation made by
the resignation of H. W. Schmidt, who
gave up the place to resume his duties
as a consul. Somehow the fact that
the vacancy was to be filled was not
given out till yesterday morning. It
was explained by a member of the
Cabinet that there was some delay in
reaching the conclusion, as in all prob-
ability the Legislature would cease to
exist when laws for Hawaii were made
at Washington. It is anticipated,
however, that there may be required,
towards the midsummer, a special ses-
sion of the Legislature, or at least of
the Senate, for the purpose of trans-
acting some business suggested from
Washington. The election will be held
February 24.

Japanese Killed.

A fatal house moving accident oc-
curred on Nuuanu a short distance
above Vineyard early Saturday fore-
noon. Some Japanese were doing the
job and used light timbers. The lower
works collapsed. One man was killed,
one seriously injured and two others
considerably bruised. There will be a
coroner's inquest.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900.

CALVIN S. BRICE.

The late Calvin S. Brice, whose term of office as United States Senator from Ohio closed in 1896, was an excellent type of the professional politician. He was the builder of his own fortune, for behind him there was nothing but his energy, intelligence and "luck." He managed, in the reorganization of a bankrupt railroad to make considerably over a million of dollars, which he subsequently lost. Retaining a homestead in Ohio, he resided in New York for some years. Wanting for various reasons to enter the Federal Senate, he coolly offered, it was strongly asserted, the sum of \$100,000 to the political machines in Ohio for the place. It was accepted, and he was elected. Ohio had a non-resident Senator for six years. Mr. Brice was recognized in Washington as the special agent of the Sugar Trust. Although his own fortune had been nearly wasted, he gave the most lavish entertainments of the seasons in Washington. His wife was a woman of remarkable social tact, and she never failed to make friends. She possessed the rare art of doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Brice was not an attractive man personally. He knew it, and "paid his way."

As a politician he had studied under the late Sam'l J. Tilden. When a member of the National Democratic committee, he displayed singular strength in the organization of campaigns and in the grasp of details. He looked upon politics as a business. He once said in the Manhattan Club of New York City, that if he could afford the luxury of it, he would be a Mugwump, but he regarded a Mugwump in practical politics as an "unregenerate cuss," who ought to be exterminated.

The moralists will say that Mr. Brice demoralized political thought. He surely did not. He simply expressed it. When, virtually a resident of New York, he was elected by a majority of the votes of the Ohio Legislature to the office of a Senator representing that State, the Legislature of Ohio simply expressed the condition of political thought in the State. The conditions selected Mr. Brice. As the conditions improve, the character of the selections will improve.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION CASE.

The laymen desire to know the gist of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese habeas corpus cases. It is this, and is expressed clearly, in the conclusion of the opinion of the Court: That at the present time there are no Federal Courts established in this Territory by Congress that can adjudicate matters arising under the Federal laws, of which the Chinese Exclusion Act is one, and that the Hawaiian Courts, not being Federal Courts, have no jurisdiction in the case. The men detained by Chinese Inspector Brown are left in his hands, or if Collector McStocker is, by operation of the Annexation law, a Federal officer, they are left in his hands.

The difficulty the Court meets with in making any practical direction in the matter is, that it has no power to suggest or direct, for it has no jurisdiction. It cannot assume to pass upon Collector McStocker's power under this Federal law, and, of course, it cannot direct the action of Chinese Inspector Brown, because he holds a Federal office.

This unfortunate situation is created by the haste with which the Annexation law was drawn. Covering, as that law does, a great variety of interests and relations, it is fortunate that there are not more defects in it.

The decision of the Court leaves Chinese Inspector Brown and Collector McStocker, if he now has a Federal side to his office, in an embarrassing position.

They have these Chinese immigrants on their hands. What will they do with them? The Annexation Act does not apparently give them the physical means for executing the laws. There is no Federal Marshal here, or Federal policeman, to execute the orders of these officers. We are considering the legal situation only. The Marshal of these Islands may seize these immigrants or prevent them from landing, but he has no authority to do so, as he is not a Federal officer. Nor can any of the men connected with the customs department act, for they are territorial officers. The Constitution does not provide for the holding of a Federal and State office by the same person, when there may be conflicting duties.

Until Congress acts it may be said that there is no expressed law governing these new relations of the Territory to the Federal Government, and the Judges must "make" law as best they can.

The case before the Court was one in which there were excellent reasons

for deciding it either way. In the absence of clear and intelligent legislation, such cases are not infrequent. Judges are required to construe laws and discover the "intention" of the Legislature, when, as a matter of fact, it had no clear "intention," and passed the law because it was recommended by a committee or the lobby.

Every considerate person, of course, regrets the gross injustice done to the Chinese who hold permits from our Government to return.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Charles W. Drake, one of the ablest of British statesmen in his new book titled the "British Empire," gives this account of the working of the law conferring the elective franchise upon the women of New Zealand.

"Close upon 90 per cent of all the grown women of New Zealand are electors, and in the majority of the larger towns the women voters outnumber the men. They vote in almost as large a proportion as the men, and in three out of the four largest towns in New Zealand at the last election greatly more women than men went to the poll. Of those who supported and of those who opposed the reform both classes have been surprised. It has failed to bring about any marked change in the political circumstances of the country. The temperance party forced on the change, but they have not been much pleased by its results, for the women have voted pretty much as their men folk voted before, and the Conservatives and the Liberals opposed to Prohibition have received as much proportional support from the women voters as have the Prohibitionists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the interest of women in politics has been aroused, that a great impulse has been given to the education of women, and to their participation in public affairs, the conduct of which they have improved. In New Zealand as in South Australia, the enfranchisement of the women has not helped that alliance of Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Church—which has worked against the secular education system of the colony."

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was a bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed; in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

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THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

President McKinley's speech at Montgomery, Alabama, will be a memorable one. The occasion is memorable, because it was the best evidence of the final closing of the bloody chasm.

"Governor Johnston made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say that Alabama had nothing to take back for what she did in 1861, but that she was back in the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the President of the reunited country to that historic spot."

"In the course of Mr. Ripley, President McKinley said: 'To be welcomed here, in the city of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate States, warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as the President of a common country, has thrilled me with emotion.'

"The Governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union; we are glad you did not go out and you are glad you stayed in." (Tremendous applause.)

"And while when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the Providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate dead."

To the thousands of innocent men and women, who for over a quarter of a century have looked upon the desolate graves of their husbands, fathers, brothers and homes, this offer and assurance by the Chief of the Nation, comes as the recognition of the fact that even in political error there may be manhood and heroism. Those few loyal soldiers of the North who were met with a storm of reproach in 1870, when they said, "let us bury the Confederate dead in decency," are now vindicated.

INEXCUSABLE ERRORS.

At the New England dinner, given in Springfield, Mass., on Dec. 21st, Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent New Englander, a writer of great force, a leader in industrial progress, and the steadfast friend of humanity made the following remarks regarding these Islands:

"I will not deal with the so-called moral reason—the missionary enterprise. I have the greatest honor and esteem for the missionaries. I have not, however, a great regard for the missionary enterprises in the Sandwich Islands. We found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives. There is now left only a decaying remnant, who are infected with disease, from which they can never get clear. They own a small share of their land, and more than one-third of that land is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries. Piety and profit have gone hand in hand."

Mr. Atkinson, if he had chosen to do so, could at any time, obtain the truth about missionary enterprise in these Islands, from impartial men who are not missionaries and can be found within a stone throw of his office. He seems rather to have preferred to get his facts out of the Encyclopedia of Life, edited by the Father of Lies, and compiled from the literature of the irresponsible beach-comber.

We do not defend all that the missionary has done in his philanthropic work here, any more than we defend the conduct of the Partisans in many things. Whatever the missionary errors have been, they are not those specified by Mr. Atkinson. The universal cause of truth is not promoted by the absolutely incorrect statements made by him. We believe, moreover, that Mr. Atkinson is not the kind of a man to disparage unselfish, and valuable work in the creation of a little nationality in the Pacific, that has commanded the respect of all nations.

The man who, in these later years has done more to publish, as the actual truth, the wild statements of the beach-combers regarding missionaries is Julian D. Hayne who has just been convicted of forgery in New York city, and his trial revealed a rare record of villainy in many places. It was not surprising to us that he and Capt. Julius A. Palmer were drawn towards each other, while residing here, by a common dislike of the missionary.

When Hayne discovered that the missionary had no use for him, he promptly began to repeat the stale story about "the robbery of the natives by the missionaries," as they were developed in the "dives." This story is the slogan of every cad who has inflamed his imagination with the rancid legends of luxurious license of the tropics, and believes that the missionary stands in his way; of every wandering tramp who has failed to become prosperous and hates the sight of prosperity in others.

If Mr. Atkinson had looked up the records of the transfer of real estate on these Islands, he would have found that the missionaries owned only a small fraction of it, while those who are not missionaries, the many corporations, the ranchmen, the trustees of the great Paual Bishop estates, the property of a native Hawaiian, and the government itself, owned the far greater part of the land. The statement that "more than one-third of the land is owned by the sons and daughters of the missionaries" is absolutely false.

Mr. Atkinson could readily have ascertained the fact that the kings, chiefs and thinking natives, for many years, warned the people against mortgaging and selling their lands and that special provisions have been made by law, for securing homesteads to the natives, but the natives have preferred to let their homesteads go and flock to the towns.

Mr. Atkinson could have read, if he had chosen to do so, the history of the grand "mahele," and the persistent work of the missionaries in securing for every native in the group a fee simple homestead, without price in substitution for a feudal tenure.

Mr. Atkinson has allowed himself to be betrayed into making a grossly unjust charge, through his inexcusable ignorance. The sons and daughters of the New England missionaries to these Islands have the right to expect a better comment from Mr. Atkinson on the honest efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrims to create here a New England in the tropics. If the dead hear, the ghost of one of the late Chief Justices of Massachusetts, would have risen and checked those slurring words upon his own flesh and blood, and the efforts of Pilgrim descendants to establish Christian civilization in these Islands.

SKILLED LABOR.

It was said in 1895, when the Osaka Watch Company of Japan was organized and purchased the best outfit of machinery that could be obtained in the United States, that this machinery worked by the cheap skilled labor of the Japanese, would produce watches at a cost that would drive the American watches out of the market. The person who furnished the plant to the Japanese so said in 1895. We refused to agree with him on the ground that

the skilled cheap labor of Japan could not compete with the skilled and high priced labor of the United States. We have waited for results. The Japan Times recently contained the following words:

A member of the Osaka Watch Company says that the wages paid to the workers in that factory are certainly much lower than those paid in European or American factories; yet, despite this fact, the business of watch making is not a paying one in Japan. Lack of skill among the mechanics is one of the reasons given for this state of affairs. The employment of men at 40 to 50 sen (20 to 25 cents in American money) per diem would appear a much more profitable method than paying workmen \$3 per diem, and such are the wages said to be received by Western watchmakers; but against this it may be said that ten of the latter can easily do work which would require from seventy to eighty Japanese.

The sand lot orators of the Pacific coast, the walking delegates of the labor unions have persistently warned the workmen against the destructive competition of cheap labor. When the educated economists told the workmen that brains and skill settled the price of labor, they were jeered at and told that they did not understand the business.

The free traders of America have persistently told the workmen that the use of their brains was the best economic protection that they needed. While they have been protected against foreign manufactured articles, they have never been protected against the enormous importation of skilled labor from Europe. And it is now largely this skilled imported labor from Europe, using American inventions in labor-saving machinery, that is causing the astounding export of American goods.

THE PASSING HOUR.

A forger and his liberty are soon parted.

Poor San Francisco—the Botkin trial must be over by this time.

Hilo, to reach the limit or the "logical conclusion," should petition to have the capital at that place.

It is a blessing that this country has not as yet any citizens who will question a decision of the Supreme Court.

The keeper of the prison in which Julian D. Hayne is confined should be warned against the wiles of the guest.

Probable 1899 scientific and traffic notes: "Compressed air is the power for two street railway systems—those of Honolulu, H. I., and New York city, though not in general use in the latter place."

It is about every day in the year that a suicide is attempted from a ferry boat in San Francisco Bay. If the man who jumped from the Kinan thought he was near Goat Island, he at least made a big mistake.

It would be an excellent plan, if anything is to be done at all to close with the California Extremator Company and have the mongoose wiped from the landscape before Jos. Marsden returns from Europe.

By some hocus-pocus, most likely through last year's convivance of Honolulu people, the partial eclipse of the sun this week will not be visible at Hilo. But for once Hilo will have Honolulu "in the shade."

If Mr. Byron O. Clarke is really such a friend of the mynah and if the mynah is really such a valuable insect destroyer, Mr. Clarke should lead a movement to have these birds taught singing. Travelers aver that this is done in India.

That Exposition, proposed for Honolulu by coast business men, through Chas. T. Wilder, seems worth the while. Here is a real opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce. Let there be some figuring anyhow. It would appear that features could be introduced that would insure attendance.

The wicked Hilo Tribune, having wearied of using "roast" ammunition on Honolulu, has turned attention to its newspaper neighbors and the missionaries. The Tribune will get so funny in time that it will be able to present history without facts.

The Robert Louis Stevenson memoirs of Sir Berry Cusack-Smith are drawing heavy critical fire from several directions—notably from homes of relatives of the dead novelist. About all that can be remarked in a case of this kind is that the recollections are published too soon.

The results of the sale at auction the other day of some property beyond Diamond Head afforded the most striking example yet of the tremendous expansion of realty values here since the new political order became assured. It is less than two years that the subdivided Kaalawa tract was up in the same salesroom day after day, without an offer, the agent getting bandinage

Well Made
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$3.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches. 25c.

Instead of bids. Investor and speculator alike were keen for possession in the recent competition, the distant lots bringing what were two years ago prices for "inside" holdings.

The Board of Agriculture is undertaking considerable work at one time, but has a membership that is able to handle a good deal. If the Board fringes the new Beach Road with trees and along with other things establishes camphor growing as an industry in the Islands, the Board will earn several sets of blue ribbons.

Two of the big San Francisco dailies endeavor to conceal famine in that State. The third leading paper sends relief to the sufferers. The distress follows a long season of drought in certain districts and it should be ministered to without regard to the remote fear that publication or knowledge of the truth will in the slightest degree injure the reputation of the State.

When Frank Curtis came down here from foggy San Francisco, having before that lived in the half-frozen, half-blistering east, he thought he was sure enough in a foreign country. He decked himself out in a proper tropical costume and revelled in Waikiki pleasures. Frank was the manager for Nance O'Neil and the McKee Rankin Company and had diamonds big as Kona oranges. Curtis was a blithe individual, always, even if Mrs. Frank was still in the States. And Mrs. Frank is a delightful little body well known as a leading lady. To meet Curtis every day, one would think he had come to Hawaii for the especial purpose of buying island curios for his wife. He did make a heavy collection. But to the Passing Hour, Frank did not suspect that a Hawaiian in the group could speak a word of English and to facilitate business with the curio shops he bought a phrase-book, which like a university education to a rich man's son, is never any good on any possible occasion. The first time Frank tried his phrase-book native on people of the soil it was funny as a whaling mate at a full dress ball. He had the book right along and made no bones of reading from it. The Hawaiian women and girls in the place thought a crazy man was visiting. They laughed, then became serious as Curtis continued to jabber. Curtis became excited and tossed in a few words of German. Then one of the daughters of the land, a handsome and graceful lady who had been educated abroad, realized the situation. In soft tone and a better selection of words than Curtis was accustomed to hearing outside the theater, she suggested that perhaps they could get along in German, but that English would be preferable. Curtis meekly said he would do the best he could in English and then he made a dozen purchases without asking for any figure but the total.

Prof. A. Koebele has lately acquired a side partner. Prof. A. Koebele is the big bug man. He is world-famed in the scientific line and personally is as good a chap as ever reached this coral strand. His running mate just now is Mr. Campere from Southern California, quite a different thing from being of Northern California. Mr. Campere was sent by his county to collect information on light fighting and was lucky to find Prof. Koebele at home and at work, which are one and the same thing. Campere has had considerable experience in planning against the enemies of fruit, but recognizes Prof. Koebele as the chief of the tribe making a specialty of this line of work. But the story is about the cigars these chums use. They both smoke light steamboats. The smoke they blow forth sends the most vigorous and active insect into a stupor in an instant. The cigars are said to be from Mexico. The weeds are blacker than a cargo of blind cats. The aroma from one of them for two seconds furnishes enough perfume for a half acre consecration services at a Chinese Joss house patronized by Mandarins. The odor stunts plants. It insures privacy to Prof. Koebele and Mr. Campere for it is worse than knockout drops in stale beer, and no ordinary individual can stand it a minute. It drives microbes from the atmosphere and outdoors clouds the atmosphere like grasshoppers in Kansas. The murder-in-the-first-degree feature of the case is that Prof. Koebele and Campere will in good faith offer these cigars to friends who are not immune. It is believed that the smokers are filled with a poisonous wood that has been ground fine and soaked in raw sulphur and brine from army contract pickled beef. The wrappers, it is thought, are pieces of Indian blanket, discovered in some wet caves in Old Mexico. Attempts have

been made to assay these cigars, but they resist all chemical known to modern fermenting works.

Many and varied must of necessity be the resources of those bright and quick-witted people who have been denied the privileges of the primary school even. A few years ago there was employed as mate on one of the island steamers a man of exceptional ability of handiness, but a stranger to the alphabet. His position was a quite important one on the packet, as he directed the landing of freight at various ports of call. This was on the Maui and Hawaii run. At one time the man had worked as a carpenter and he had a true eye for short distances. This accomplishment he used to the utmost and to absolutely certain advantage. His system was so many inches for the name of each place with the basis of two inches to a letter, in the short names and an inch for the long ones. Hilo was four inches, which is about right for that town, and the others were more and more, right up to Laupahoehoe-Hilo. It is asserted that in two years of service the mate did not once make an error. About this same time there was another man on the wharf at Honolulu for one of the steamship companies and he had a shortage in his equipment in that he was extremely weak at figures. His method was simple as the first described and for a long time entirely satisfactory. He measured all freight with the size of a kerosene tin as the unit. One day a Chinaman challenged an estimate and the man of genius was caught off his guard and responded in hot temper that the box was big as four oil tins. The Chinaman said three oil tins, or seventy-five cents was enough. The matter was carried to the office and the man who knew not figures lost his place.

WIDE TIRES.

U. S. Government Complies with Local Law.

There is no question concerning the information at hand in the department of the quartermaster for the United States armies on the subject of certain Hawaiian laws. There is ocular demonstration of this in an exhibit at Emmes wharf, where the United States live stock sailing ship Tacoma is discharging. A dray with all the army identification marks was there on view yesterday morning and created quite a sensation. It is for the transfer of the heaviest goods and will always be drawn by four mules. The dray has three-inch axles. In consequence of this it has six-inch tires. As the wheels do not rack, the wagon, which is extremely heavy in every way, is virtually a two-foot road roller. It will do the roads good wherever it may be used. This monster truck is only one of a number of new vehicles aboard the Tacoma and all built with a view to complying with the Hawaiian law on wide tires. When Camps McKinley and Otis had 1,500 men each the wagon traffic to the places, with the ordinary tires, cut up the roads in fearful style. The destruction almost maddened the road makers of the district. With the wide tires the Government traffic will be a distinct aid to the road department.

More on Mynahs.

A number of Honolulu residents formerly of the Australian colonies tell of the mynah birds. They say that in the colonies the mynah is known and liked as a whistler and that killing the fighter is an offense against the law. As yet no one has come forward with information on teaching the birds to make music. The most that can be learned under this head is that in India they are really taught.

BORN.

CRAWLEY—In Punahou, Honolulu, January 6, 1899 to the wife of J. T. Crawley, a daughter.

BEARWALD—In this city, January 6, 1899, to the wife of Jacob Bearwald, a daughter.

DIED.

SHELDON—At Twile, Honolulu, January 6th, of convulsions from teething, Sophia Puuwaiahama Sheldon, the infant daughter of Chas. A. and Sarah Sheldon, aged 9 months.

HESS—In Honolulu, H. I., January 9, 1899, Emil Hess, a native of Switzerland, aged 31. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Arion hall, rear of Opera House.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Onomea Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
E. B. ROSE, Secretary.

ALL FOR HAWAII

Showing of the Islands at
Omaha Exposition.

GETTING A CHOICE SPACE

Popularity of Coffee-inquiries-in-
interesting Railway Companies
Educational Display.

Robert W. Shingle, who represented Hawaii at the Trans-mississippi Exposition in Omaha this summer, will return to Honolulu on the China, due to arrive on January 14. Mr. Shingle left on his mission to the States in the latter part of June.

The Hawaiian exhibit was installed in the Agricultural building, which was the largest structure on the grounds. Mr. Shingle reached Omaha with his exhibit on the day the Senate passed the Newlands resolution annexing the Islands. Hawaii had been assigned space in the International hall. This building was not a popular building and Mr. Shingle immediately raised objection on the ground that Hawaii was not a foreign nation but a part and parcel of the United States. The point was referred to a committee of lawyers and Mr. Shingle was upheld in his position.

The Exposition authorities then gave Hawaii the choicest space in the Agricultural building. Here the exhibit was speedily installed, being in running order by the middle of July.

One of the spaces was devoted entirely to coffee. A dozen large coffee trees, which were secured on the Waianae plantation; these ranging from a nursery plant to a tree in bearing, made a very interesting display. The coffee served was very carefully prepared by expert demonstrators, they using the drip process. This booth was thronged constantly with people, and many hundreds left behind orders for the coffee to be sent to their homes.

On another large space adjoining the coffee booth, was displayed all the other exhibits. The space was dotted with palms, orange trees, small coconut trees and other tropical plants which gave the entire exhibit a tropical appearance. The school exhibit was laid out on tables and hung up on the walls. Nothing interested the visitors to the exhibit so much as this wonderful work. Many fine compliments were paid the Hawaiian School children by competent judges.

The photographic display was unquestionably the finest and most complete that has ever been seen outside of the Islands. The bulk of these pictures were by Williams. The colored photos turned out by Davey were very interesting and attractive.

Besides an immense bulk of literature distributed at the booth, Mr. Shingle gave away to representative people visiting the booths, paintings on small bamboo cards. These cards were artistically executed by Mr. Philip H. Dodge, of Honolulu, who took for his subjects typical scenes in the Islands.

In the matter of jury awards Hawaii was "extremely" successful. Hawaiian coffee was awarded the gold medal after two juries considered the merits of all competing coffees. The first of these juries consisted of Mr. Peck, a big coffee broker of New York; Mr. Brown, manager of John W. Doane & Company, of Chicago; and Mr. J. W. Nicholson, a prominent coffee expert of Omaha. This jury sent in a unanimous verdict for Hawaiian coffee. But the exposition authorities were not fully satisfied, and constituted another jury, the personnel of which included food experts in the United States Army. Uncle Sam's officers were in the same way of thinking that the coffee experts were, and the exposition officials very promptly turned over the award.

Other diplomas and gold medals were received for the general exhibit, school work, native handicraft, photograph display, Hobron Drug Co. taroona, etc. There was a demand for parts of the exhibit from institutions all over the country. Those of the exhibits that were not to be returned to Hawaii have all been judiciously distributed, where they will do the most good to advertise Hawaii. These include such institutions as the public schools of Omaha, the University of Nebraska, the University of Belknap, the Chicago University, some Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa schools, McMillan's Library of Mason, Ohio, and Transmississippi Exposition Historical Society, and the Smithsonian Institute.

From the date of his arrival in Omaha, Mr. Shingle began to receive a large mail from all parts of the country. A goodly number of these were from people seeking investment and pleasure. Others came from men and women looking for positions. To these Mr. Shingle sent answers telling of the existing conditions in the Islands, and advised all to stay away unless they had means.

During the summer Mr. Shingle gathered the names of several thousand people, who were interested in Hawaii from some standpoint or other. These people were all supplied with literature and many received personal letters from the commissioner. These names and addresses have been placed with the passenger departments of the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago, Northwestern, the Burlington, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railways and the several steamship companies, all engaged in stimulating tourist travel to Hawaii.

The commissioner interested Col. W. E. Haskell, proprietor of the Minneapolis Times, and the Northern Pacific Railway in getting up specially conducted tours to Hawaii. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the Bur-

rough and the Milwaukee have also offered tour trips to Hawaii. Before a recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, at which Mr. L. P. Chubbuck, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, was present, Mr. Shingle made a plea for the establishment of tourist travel to Hawaii. At that meeting Mr. Shingle secured a resolution in the through rate over the Pacific Coast line, and a rate of \$100 for the round trip over the Great Lakes for parties of four, leaving East of the Missouri river.

The Milwaukee and Northwestern roads have gotten out some Hawaiian literature. The Union Pacific now has on the press some extensive advertising matter on Hawaii, which will cost that company in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The illustrations will be from the photographs in the Hawaiian exhibit.

Mr. Shingle was very fortunate in having an opportunity of speaking to the people of the United States concerning existing conditions in Hawaii, through the medium of the Associated Press, the McClure Newspaper syndicate and the American Newspaper Syndicate.

In compiling his material, Mr. Shingle gathered considerable information from Land Commissioner Browne's letter, the Advertiser special edition, and from private letters.

A BIT OF HAYNE

How the Adventurer Made
One Failure.

Tried to Mulct a Honolulu Man For
\$5,000—Represented that He
Could "Fix" A Court.

During the year 1894, while John D. Hayne was a visitor in this place, a law suit involving a large sum of money, was pending in the Supreme Court. After it had been argued on appeal before the full Court, and before it had been decided, Hayne addressed a letter to a gentleman interested in the case, asking for an interview regarding an important matter. The gentleman called. Before Hayne stated the nature of the business, he wished to discuss, he asked for the note which called for the interview, and on receiving it, quietly tore it up. He then stated that he was aware of the situation of the lawsuit in the Supreme Court; he said that one of the Judges was in favor of the plaintiff and another was in favor of the defendant; that the third had not made up his mind, and could be influenced for a consideration of \$5,000. Before making this statement he had secured a pledge of secrecy from the person to whom he made the statement.

The person to whom the statement was made was utterly surprised, and hardly realized the situation. It appeared to him, at first, from the way Hayne put the matter, that he was the agent of the Judge, and was not a volunteer. Promising to meet Hayne again, shortly, the gentleman, after much reflection came to the conclusion that he was not bound to keep any pledge of secrecy in a case involving crime, and thereupon consulted a friend. His friend declared at once that Hayne's statement regarding the Judge was absolutely false, and that it was Hayne's purpose to obtain \$5,000 and keep it. Some ways for obtaining evidence against Hayne's proposed bribery were considered, but it was evident, from the way in which he had secured the note requesting an interview, that he would carefully cover his tracks. Hayne was informed that his proposition could not be entertained.

After the decision of the case, the person who had been approached by Hayne left the Islands. The Chief Justice was informed about Hayne's conduct. He desired to take action against him. The difficulty was that in the event of action being taken, the evidence would be verbal only, and what would be asserted by one of the parties would be denied by the other. No corroborative testimony could be obtained, and at that time Hayne's character was not fully known.

Hayne soon after left. On his return with the lady he had married, he was refused recognition by the late Judge Bickerton, who had formerly been on friendly terms with him. Thereupon Hayne addressed a letter to the Chief Justice demanding the source of information upon which he had made serious charges against him. Hayne's character, then, Hartwell, on behalf of the Chief Justice, at once informed Hayne that he would receive any communications that he desired to make on the subject. Hayne dropped the matter. The person from whom Hayne had sought to obtain money was not in the country, and no action could be taken towards punishing him. Hayne then began to attack the "missionaries" with much bitterness. But his attacks on one line became tiresome, and put him to a large expense. For reasons of his own, he then left the Islands.

Portuguese Mill.
(Hilo Herald.)

Extensive improvements have been made in the Portuguese mill under the direction of Manager von Gravenmeyer and grinding will commence some time next week. A large force of men have been engaged for months on the new machinery and in the erection of a mammoth smoke stack.

Mr. Elsiea Berry, of this place, says he never had anything do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LIFE ON MAUI

Old Lahaina Court House
Made New Again.

Light is Wanted Next—A New Year
Party—Capt. Ahlborn Entertains—A Wedding.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Dec. 1.—The old court house at Lahaina is assuming again the appearance of a modern structure. It was built in 1880 and was rapidly decaying during the past few years. Recently there have been fears of a collapse when crowds assembled in the temple of law. With the overhauling the structure is now a credit to the quiet little town and to the men who did the work. A five-foot lanai has been built along the entire front and new floors have been laid in every room. The old wooden supporting columns have been removed and new ones put in their places. Everything is finished up now both inside and out in a manner to make the place most attractive and substantial. Mr. Rowell has done his part and now it is requested as a further improvement needed without delay that the postmaster general use influence to have good light around the letter boxes when mail comes in at night. The lanterns used should be consigned to the scrap heap.

Capt. and Mrs. Ahlborn gave a dance to their many friends on New Year's eve. Refreshments were served and all had a fine time.

After recovering from a severe illness, Mr. Chas. Mulvaney leaves for Honolulu with his wife today. The Lahaina climate did wonders for the sick man.

Master Eugene McCann returns by the Claudine to Honolulu to resume his studies at St. Louis college.

After a brief visit to her parents, Mrs. L. M. Vellesen leaves to join her husband in Honolulu, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rachel Hayselden, who will attend the Honolulu high school.

Mr. R. E. Ford and Miss E. M. Valdez, the latter of San Francisco, were united in marriage at the Catholic church at Lahaina on Sunday evening, January 1. The reception and party, including a supper and dancing, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Ford left for their new home in a shower of corn and old slippers.

Cogswell's Work.

At the studio of Artist Cogswell, in the Love building, on Fort street, are some oil portraits more than worth a visit to the den of the genius. Mr. Cogswell has just finished President Dole and Prince David. Both are strong productions. All who have seen the Dole portrait say that it is the best yet painted. The likeness of Prince David is one that cannot fail to please that handsome young man and his many friends. It is true to the life, with a natural pose and much character. The Prince is seen on the canvas just as he appears every day. Mr. Cogswell has also finished a portrait of President McKinley, that will doubtless be left in Honolulu.

Rosa Estate Sold.

There was a large attendance, and lively bidding at the Morgan real estate auction sale last Saturday at noon. The land was the Kaalawai tract, beyond Diamond Head, and a total of \$12,585 was received. The sales were: The land at Kalihi went to W. Savage for \$525. Gear, Lansing & Co. bought the fishing rights at Kaalawai, for \$110. The Kaalawai lots sold at the following figures: No. 1, to A. S. Humphreys, for \$1,500; No. 2, same purchaser, \$2,000; No. 3, Mrs. Irene Brown and Carrie Robinson, \$2,500; No. 4, L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter, \$2,675; No. 5, Dr. N. B. Emerson, \$800; No. 7, F. J. Testa, \$875; No. 8, same purchaser, \$900.

Hilo Wharf Sheds.
(Hilo Tribune.)

Advices have been received from Superintendent of Public Works Rowell to the effect that 150 feet of sheds will be erected over the big wharf at Waialae and that work will be commenced on it right away. Drawings are now being made to have the whole tract of four acres at that place put in to good condition. These drawings when ready will be placed before the Cabinet for their acceptance, and when passed on, the work will be pushed to completion.

Save the Mynahs.

Byron O. Clarke, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is much opposed to efforts on the part of some people to kill off the mynah birds. He declares that they are of immense value in destroying insects that would be of marked damage to fruit. Mr. Clarke has watched the birds closely at his Pearl City place and is strong in his conviction that the lively and fighting fellow is a benefit instead of a pest.

A SYDNEY MAN.

Illustrations in New York and London
prints in Australia.

(From Evening News, Sydney.)

If the facts published below had been unearthed in Adelaide, South Australia, Sydney readers might look the item over and then throw the paper to one side and forget all about it. The interest taken in the statement of a citizen in some distant town isn't as strong as that of a fellow citizen's. Foreign evidence has always a hazy questionable halo around it that the home article lacks, and when you read the statement of Mr. John Barker, of No. 3 Jones' Cottage, of Morgan Street, this city, you have to face the inevitable question, can I depend more upon an article endorsed by a resident of Sydney than I can depend on one endorsed by a stranger whom I don't know, never will know, and whose place of abode I never heard about until I saw it mentioned in an advertisement? Read what Mr. Barker has to say:

During the last fifteen years my kidneys have been completely out of order, and I've been constantly troubled by a dull heavy pain in the small of my back. My condition was often so serious that it necessitated my admittance to a hospital, but the doctors' treatment only resulted in temporary relief. I did not know what to do. I tried one thing and then another. Finally, I saw a medicine mentioned in a paper, for Backache, and the article said that Backache was a sign of kidney disease (I felt this was so, and that my backache did come from kidneys). I accordingly procured some of the medicine—the medicine called Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I took them and with splendid results, and am happy to say, they have been of more service to me than any remedy I have ever taken. They have relieved the pain in my back, and my general health is much improved. I would strongly advise kidney sufferers to give these Pills a trial.

As soon as the kidneys fall sick they stop doing their work. They stop filtering the blood.

This surely brings trouble. There is poison in unfiltered blood. The poison is what causes so-called "blood diseases," such as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Neuralgia, Eruptions, etc.

The kidneys cause these diseases. The kidneys can cure them, if they are themselves first cured.

They can be cured with DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

NEW IMPROVED
CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece
of steel. Made specially to
our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.

GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,

Secretary Disc Plows,

Small Steel Plows,

FOR CULTIVATING.

Whips and

Whip Stocks.

Whiffletrees.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure all kinds of
Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints,
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
beef and feed, and we follow
it closely.
Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.
This matter of 2 or 30 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed of Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The im-
mense sale of this remedy has given rise to
many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the wrapper the name of the
inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold
in bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all
chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

KING BROS.

Have a superb array of
GOODS selected by Will C.
King from the latest Novel-
ties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wed-
ding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,

ART STATUARY,

PHOTO PANELS,

—AND—

ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in

PICTURE MOULDINGS

—AND—

FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show
Rooms

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

January 2nd, 1899.

The rush and turmoil attendant upon the approach of and during the holidays being over and peaceful quiet having once more settled, now is the time to consider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of goods to replenish the household stock, do not forget your wife when driving likes to feel perfectly safe as well as comfortable and up-to-date.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a horse as a shabby harness and equipment.

Nothing so attracts and adds to the appearance of a horse as a fine harness and equipment such as we are displaying.

We have received by the late steamer a full line of up-to-date Single and Double Harness, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Carriage Whips, Laprobes and Whips, Express Harness, Mule Team Harness, Dump Cart and Sherwood Steel Harness.

We pride ourselves on having a thorough complete stock of reliable and attractive carriage and heavy equipments.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.
307 FORT ST.

ARE
YOU
READY

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazzell, Dalley & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

PAPER ON SUGAR

A Writer Who Holds Views
That Are Quite Optimistic.

DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

Effect of Acquisition of Sugar
Lands by United States—Fis-
tures—Hawaiian.(A paper by Dr. H. W. Wiley, prepared
for the Louisiana Sugar Planters
Association.)Gentlemen:—I have the honor of
your secretary of November 15th, asking
me to prepare a paper on the
"Probable Effect of the Annexation of
Spanish Colonies on the Sugar Indus-
try of the United States."As a basis for any valuable opinion it
is first necessary to study the statisti-
cal data relating to our sugar supply.
First of all the data of the period just
preceding the rebellion in Cuba are
of prime interest, since they show the
normal condition of the sugar industry
in the most important of the Spanish
colonies in time of peace as affecting
trade relation with the United States.
The quantities of sugar imported into
the United States during the fiscal
year ended June 30th, 1892, the year
immediately preceding the outbreak of
the Cuban rebellion, from countries
which already are or are about to be-
come American colonies or dependen-
cies, are as follows:Sugar imported into the United
States, July, 1892—June, 1894.

From	Pounds.
Cuba	2,127,497,454
Porto Rico	75,481,143
Philippines	124,052,348
Hawaiian Islands	324,726,584

By above comparison it is seen that
since the war the Cuban imports are
only one-fifth of what they were before,
while from the Philippines we have ac-
quired a little less than one-fourth of
the former amount. The figures for
Porto Rico are not given separately,
but it is fair to presume that, while
there was no rebellion in that island,
the war with Spain has greatly dimi-
nished the total imports for the year.The data for the Hawaiian Islands
show that in five years the imports
have increased by over 150,000,000
pounds. Since however Hawaiian sug-
ar has been admitted free of duty for
fifteen years, the annexation of that
group to the United States will have
no further effect than to stimulate the
industry and thus increase the output.
Since it has been demonstrated that
water for irrigation can be secured
from wells sunk in the porous lava, it
is certain that the area devoted to
sugar-culture in the islands can be
greatly increased. This method of ac-
quiring water, however, is costly and
not capable of unlimited expansion, so
that at this time we may foresee with
some degree of exactitude the probable
maximum output of sugar in the Ha-
waiian group. From the most reliable
information accessible it may be said
that under the stimulus of American
enterprise the Hawaiian Islands will
produce for export to the present
States about 1,900,000,000 pounds of
sugar in 1910. Beyond this figure the
increase will be very slow and it is
more than probable that the figure
mentioned may not be reached for 15
or 20 years. Meanwhile the consump-
tion of sugar will increase so that by
the time the Hawaiian Islands send to
the present States 500,000 tons of sugar,
we will be needing a great deal more
than the extra quarter million tons
coming from that source. The Ha-
waiian Islands therefore may be elimi-
nated from the problem in so far as
their product of sugar shall affect the
industry here.Since it was certain that the rates
of duty on imported sugars under the
Dingley act would be increased, an
enormous stock of raw sugars was se-
cured under the lower duties of the
Wilson tariff. The beginning of the
fiscal year, July 1st, 1897, therefore
found a stock of sugar so large that
practically no imports of beet-sugar
were made after July for eight months.
In April, 1898, the stock of sugar im-
ported under the former tariff act be-
gan to be exhausted and beet-sugar
again commenced to come in from Ger-
many. Considerable quantities of re-
fined sugar were imported during the
winter and early spring of 1898. For
the quarter ended September 30, 1898,
nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar were
imported from Germany—a quantity
considerably greater than for the whole
fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. It ap-
pears that a change in the tariff has
had a more immediate and direct effect
on our sugar trade than annexation
can possibly have.Referring again to the data directly
involved in the discussion of the sub-
ject under consideration, it is seen thatthe normal output of sugar from Port-
Rico in the United States before the
war was to round numbers 11,000,000
pounds, from Cuba 2,100,000,000, and from the
Philippines 124,000,000 pounds. These
are the quantities of sugar which were
produced and exported to the United
States under Spanish rule and by Span-
ish methods of agriculture and manu-
facture. It is now certain that all these
countries will be part of the Spanish
pork. It is also already decided that
two of them, viz., Porto Rico and the
Philippines, will become parts of the
United States and therefore their pro-
ducts will be admitted free of duty.
In the case of Cuba the probability is
that it will remain under an American
protectorate. All the teachings of our
past history, as exemplified, especially
in the case of Texas, indicate that
eventually Cuba will also be a territory
or state of the union. For the pres-
ent, however, we must exclude this
event from any immediate influence on
the sugar industry in the States. In
other words, it is fair to presume that
for at least the next ten years Cuban
sugar will pay a duty on entering our
present borders.It is also fair to assume that under
American institutions the agriculture
of Porto Rico and the Philippines will
be improved and the production of sug-
ar increased. These countries being
parts of the United States, it is evi-
dent that this increase in production
will be consumed here, so that practi-
cally all the sugar exported from those
islands will find a market here.It is not possible to give with any
degree of accuracy an estimate of how
great this increase will be. We do not
know enough about the available lands,
the vicissitudes of the climate, the con-
ditions of labor, and the attitude of
the natives towards their new rulers
to make any positive statements. It
appears to me, however, that for a de-
cade at least the rate of increase in
sugar production in these islands will
be ten per cent per annum.At this rate, in 1910, the quantity of
sugar exported to the States from Por-
to Rico will be, in round numbers,
200,000,000, and from the Philippines
300,000,000 pounds, or a total of 500,-
000,000 pounds.It seems quite certain therefore that
that quantity of sugar, including the
Hawaiian product, which will come in-
to the States free of duty in 1898-1910,
will be at least 1,500,000,000 pounds.
Our consumption of sugar at the pres-
ent time in round numbers is 4,000,000,-
000 pounds. At the normal rate of in-
crease of population we will consume
in 1908-1910 fully 5,500,000,000 pounds.
If we assume that the production of
sugar in the States from beets and
cane does not increase, it is seen that
practically the same quantity of duty-
able sugar will be imported in 1910 as
at the present time. If the same rate
of increase be found in the home indus-
try which has been accorded to Porto
Rico and the Philippines, our domestic
production, excluding recent acqui-
sitions, will be nearly 1,500,000,000
pounds in 1910. It is not likely, how-
ever, that such a rate of increase will
be maintained, since capital will be
slow to enter the sugar industry in the
States until the final status of Cuba is
determined.It is evident therefore that the quan-
tity of dutiable sugar entering our
ports during the next eleven years is
not likely to be diminished and may
be increased. Nor is it likely that any
tariff changes threatening a lower rate
of duty on imported sugar will be en-
acted within the time specified. The
Republicans have control of the Sen-
ate for at least six years to come and
whatever party may be in power it will
be only too glad to have the benefit
of the duties on imported sugars to help
pay the expenses which the enlarge-
ment of our territories naturally en-
tails. A conservative view of the pres-
ent situation, therefore, leads to the
opinion that for at least the next de-
cade the annexation of the Spanish
colonies will not work any injury to
the present sugar industry of the United
States. It must be confessed, how-
ever, that the uncertainty in regard to
the final disposition of Cuba and the
certainty that there will be a large in-
crease in the imports of duty free sug-
ar will discourage the investment of
capital in new enterprises. This will
be especially felt in the beet-sugar in-
dustry where millions of capital would
have found a safe investment had the
Spanish war not occurred.Perhaps there is no country on earth
where sugar can be grown so cheaply
as in Cuba. A soil of inexhaustible
fertility, a vast extent of arable land,
and a favoring climate make it impos-
sible to fix limits to possible produc-
tion. It is not extravagant to say that
Cuba's crop under a strong and active
government would be easily doubled in
ten years. Cuba by 1910 may have 4,-
000,000,000 pounds of sugar to export to
the States. In this case, should Cuba
be annexed, practically all of the sugar
consumed would be produced within
our customs limits. In fact the pro-
duction of, more than the total quan-
tity of sugar consumed, is not beyond
the range of possibility. In these cir-
cumstances it is difficult to see how ourpresent industry could continue to ex-
ist. It is not nearly demonstrable that
the sugar of 90 degrees polarization can
be produced here for less than three
cents a pound. It is demonstrable that
in Cuba it can be made for a much
smaller price. The best fields of Cali-
fornia and of New York and the cane
fields of Louisiana, in my opinion
would sustain a very unequal contest
with the plantations of Cuba free and
Americanized. The capacity, however,
of even so rich a country as Cuba has
its limits. We are speaking now of the
wants of 100,000,000 people. Sugar is
growing every day to be a more neces-
sary article of food. It has long ceased
to be merely a luxury.We look forward to the day not very
far distant, when our people shall num-
ber two or three hundred millions. It
is doubtful if the development of our
tropical possessions in respect of sugar
production will keep pace with the
increase of population. In this case
the sugar cane and the sugar beet here
will be called on still to provide at
least a part of the sugar which we con-
sume.

An Afflicted Mother

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost
two children during the past six years,
by violent deaths has been utterly
prostrated by the shock, and seriously
sick as a result of it. One child (aged
12) was killed by a cyclone in '99 while
at school; another, three years later,
was run over by a Burlington R. R.
train. That grief and misfortune
may so prey on the mind as to lead to
serious physical disorders has been
well demonstrated in this case. As a
result of them, her health was shat-
tered and she has been a constant suf-
ferer since 1890. Her principal trouble
has been neuralgia of the stomach,
which was very painful, and exhibited
all the symptoms of ordinary neural-
gia, nervousness and indigestion. Phy-
sicians did her no good whatever. She
was discouraged and abandoned all
hope of getting well. Finally, how-
ever, a certain well known pill was
recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People).She supplied herself with a quantity
of them and had not taken them two
weeks when she noticed a marked im-

A Constant Sufferer.

provement in her condition. She con-
tinued taking the pills until seven or
eight boxes had been consumed and
she considered herself entirely cured.
She can now eat all kinds of food,
which is something she has not been
able to do for years. She is not
troubled in the least with nervousness
as she was during the time of her
stomach troubles.She is now well and all because of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
a complete cure has been made.If any one would like to hear more
of the details of her suffering and re-
lief gained by the use of Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills for Pale People they may be
obtained probably, by writing the lady
direct. She is one of our well known
residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oederkirk, Paw
Paw, Ill.

More New Schools.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Educa-
tion, will soon advertise for bids on the
construction of these schools and cot-
tages:

Onomea, one-room house.
Kauai-ka, two-room house.
Honouliuli, two-room school.
Honouliuli, teacher's cottage.
Pepeekeo, teacher's cottage.
Olaa-kai, teacher's cottage.
Olaa-waena, one-room school.
Keokea, Maui, two-room school.
The present Beretania school, Honou-
liuli, is to be removed, preparatory to
building a brick school house on the
same premises.

Beach Road Trees.

The Board of Agriculture has given
its authorization for rows of trees
along the new beach road. Mr. Clarke
will now proceed to do his very best
in this line. Trees are to be planted
in the various government nurseries at
once for transplanting to the future
avenue. There will be ironwood, milo,
palms and coconuts. It is contemplated
that the beach road shall become
one of the notable driveways of the
world.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can
be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy.You want a remedy that will not
only give quick relief but effect a per-
manent cure.You want a remedy that will relieve
the lungs and keep expectoration easy.
You want a remedy that will coun-
teract any tendency toward pneumonia.
You want a remedy that is pleasant
and safe to take.Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the
only medicine in use that meets all of
these requirements. This remedy is
famous for its cures of bad colds
throughout the United States and in
many foreign countries. It has many
rivals, but, for the speedy and per-
manent cure of bad colds, stands with-
out a peer and its splendid qualities are
everywhere admired and praised. For
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-
son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.SLEEP
FOR
SKIN-TORTURED
BABIESAnd rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with
Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with CUTI-
CURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest
of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant
relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most
torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burn-
ing, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp hu-
mours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY &
SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston,
U. S. A. 127 "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by
CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely
from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts.
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed an-
alysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent me-
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use
is so well known that it needs no explanation.
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S
TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

A Trade Introduction:--

Mr. Ripsaw, cordially: Dr. File, shake
hands with my dear friend, Mr. Handsaw, who is feeling a trifle
dull. You made such a good job of my teeth that I thought I
would bring him up to have his fixed.The teeth on the saws we sell do not need attention for some
time after you get them; they are all sharpened and set.Everything in this line from the small Panel Saws to the
big two Man Wood Saws, at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1800.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. £3,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL. £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENTS OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.WILHELMIA OF MADRIGAL INSUR-
ANCE CO.SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA.SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored
therein on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and the
undersigned, general agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of the
sea at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.Having established an agency at Hono-
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-
signed general agents are authorized to take
risks against the dangers of the sea at the
most reasonable rates and on the most favor-
able terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies, for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,980.

1- Authorized Capital—£5,000,000 £ 5 0 0

Subscribed - - - - - £2,500,000 2 500 0 0

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds - - - - - 2,748,819 7 9

3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 10,167,670 1 0

£13,558,980 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,561,277 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity
Branches - - - - - 1,376,611 1 0

£2,937,888 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

DOI: 10.13333/j.issn.1673-1599.2016.02.005

in the matter of the Transitory of

At Chambers.
The Republic of Hawaii.
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian
Islands, or His Deputy, Greeting.
You are hereby commanded to summon Frank Andrade, Olaf Sorenson,
Charles M. Cooke, M. A. Gonzales,
Mary Roberto Honolulu, widow of John
Robello, Mrs. Mary Roberto Abelo,
Frank Robello, George P. Castle after
Frank Silva, to appear ten days after
service hereof, if they reside on the
Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days
after service, before such Judge of the
Circuit Court of the First Circuit as
shall be sitting at Chambers in the
Court Room, at Honolulu, Oahu, to
answer the annexed petition for ap-
pointment of trustee, etc., of Hoopi
Silva (w).
And have you then there this Writ,
with your return thereon.
Witness the First Judge of the Circuit
Court of the First Circuit, at Hon-
olulu, Oahu, this 20th day of October,
1898.
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR.,
(L. S.) Clerk.
2014-41M
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JU-
DICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HA-
WAIIAN ISLANDS.
In the matter of the estate of Kit Lau,
of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased, in-
testate.
Petition having been filed by Lee
Hin alleging that said deceased died
intestate, and praying that letters of
administration upon said estate be is-
sued to him, the said Lee Hin, notice
s hereby given that Friday, the 20th
day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock a.
m., in the Court House, Lihue, is ap-
pointed the time and place for hearing
said petition, when and where all per-
sons concerned may appear and show
cause, if any they have, why said peti-
tion should not be granted.
Lihue, Kauai, 23rd December, 1898.
By the Court:
R. W. T. PURVIS.
Clerk.
1022-26T
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

In the matter of Antonio Berke, et al.

Upon reading and filing the petition of said Ansonie Borba, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that Monday, January 6th, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at chambers, in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, he and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

Honolulu, December 27, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of W. W. Winson & Co., Ltd., held at their office on

L. A. Paris was elected to serve for the balance of the unexpired term.

the balance of the ensuing term as Secretary vice Mr. Frank L. Unger, resigned.

ARTHUR GILES,
Secretary Pro Tem.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Edward G. Hitchcock, deceased, late of Hilo, Hawaii, notices is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims, with vouchers, at the office of my attorneys, Hitchcock and Smith, in Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred.

MARY TENNEY HITCHCOCK.
December 24, 1898. 2032-41T

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Borchgrevink and C. B. Hofgaard, both of Waimea, Kauai, have this day entered into a partnership under the firm of

WAIMEA SODA AND ICE WORKS
for the manufacture of aerated waters and ice.

G. BORCHGREVINK,
C. B. HOFGAARD.
Waimea, Kauai, December 17, 1898.
2032-41T

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
OF THE LAHAINA COFFEE &

At a meeting of the stockholders of

and for the stockholders of
 the Lahaina Coffee & Fruit Company,
 held in Lahaina, January 2nd, 1899, the
 following named persons were elected
 officers for the ensuing year:
 President W. L. Decote
 Vice President C. F. Horner
 Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Horner
 Auditor S. H. Decote
 M. A. HORNER,
 Secretary.